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Observations of Halley's Comet.

Search for Halley's Comet was begun early in September with the Crossley Reflector, although at this time the fogging effect of the moon rendered success more than doubtful. Owing to very high wind and poor observing conditions the nights of September 10th and 11th were not usable. The plate of September 12th shows the comet as a small, slightly elongated nebulous mass about five seconds of arc in diameter. The following positions have been derived from the photographs made with the Crossley Reflector:—

1909	P. S. T.	App. α	App. δ	Parallax factors. α	Parallax factors. δ
Sept. 12,	$14^h\ 30^m\ 19^s$	$6^h\ 18^m\ 28^s.89$	$+17°\ 10'\ 53''.9$	9.655n	0.632
13,	15 42 20	18 37 .50	10 28 .2	9.563n	0.568
14,	15 29 41	18 45 .03	10 7 .4	9.578n	0.576
22,	15 8 45	19 4 .57	6 56 .5	9.555n	0.565
22,	16 8 52	19 4 .42	6 55 .6	9.416n	0.523

The position of September 14th rests upon five comparison stars, the others upon four each. On September 14th the magnitude was about 15.5.

Heber D. Curtis.

Note on the Pan-American Congress.

Dr. H. D. Curtis acted as the delegate of the University of Michigan to the first Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Santiago from December 25, 1908, to January 5, 1909, presenting the following papers before the section of pure and applied mathematics:—

(1) Problemas astronómicos del hemisferio sur (Astronomical Problems of the Southern Hemisphere).

(2) Las velocidades radiales de estrellas australes con grandes movimientos propios (Radial Velocities of Southern Stars with Large Proper Motions).

(3) Estrellas dobles australes descubiertas con el espectroscopio por el Observatorio de la D. O. Mills Expedición (Spectroscopic Binaries Discovered at the Observatory of the D. O. Mills Expedition).

W. W. Campbell.